

RETAIL CONNECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat, No. 1, per bushel	75	75
Wheat, No. 2, per bushel	74	74
Wheat, No. 3, per bushel	73	73
Wheat, No. 4, per bushel	72	72
Wheat, No. 5, per bushel	71	71
Wheat, No. 6, per bushel	70	70
Wheat, No. 7, per bushel	69	69
Wheat, No. 8, per bushel	68	68
Wheat, No. 9, per bushel	67	67
Wheat, No. 10, per bushel	66	66
Wheat, No. 11, per bushel	65	65
Wheat, No. 12, per bushel	64	64
Wheat, No. 13, per bushel	63	63
Wheat, No. 14, per bushel	62	62
Wheat, No. 15, per bushel	61	61
Wheat, No. 16, per bushel	60	60
Wheat, No. 17, per bushel	59	59
Wheat, No. 18, per bushel	58	58
Wheat, No. 19, per bushel	57	57
Wheat, No. 20, per bushel	56	56
Wheat, No. 21, per bushel	55	55
Wheat, No. 22, per bushel	54	54
Wheat, No. 23, per bushel	53	53
Wheat, No. 24, per bushel	52	52
Wheat, No. 25, per bushel	51	51
Wheat, No. 26, per bushel	50	50
Wheat, No. 27, per bushel	49	49
Wheat, No. 28, per bushel	48	48
Wheat, No. 29, per bushel	47	47
Wheat, No. 30, per bushel	46	46
Wheat, No. 31, per bushel	45	45
Wheat, No. 32, per bushel	44	44
Wheat, No. 33, per bushel	43	43
Wheat, No. 34, per bushel	42	42
Wheat, No. 35, per bushel	41	41
Wheat, No. 36, per bushel	40	40
Wheat, No. 37, per bushel	39	39
Wheat, No. 38, per bushel	38	38
Wheat, No. 39, per bushel	37	37
Wheat, No. 40, per bushel	36	36
Wheat, No. 41, per bushel	35	35
Wheat, No. 42, per bushel	34	34
Wheat, No. 43, per bushel	33	33
Wheat, No. 44, per bushel	32	32
Wheat, No. 45, per bushel	31	31
Wheat, No. 46, per bushel	30	30
Wheat, No. 47, per bushel	29	29
Wheat, No. 48, per bushel	28	28
Wheat, No. 49, per bushel	27	27
Wheat, No. 50, per bushel	26	26
Wheat, No. 51, per bushel	25	25
Wheat, No. 52, per bushel	24	24
Wheat, No. 53, per bushel	23	23
Wheat, No. 54, per bushel	22	22
Wheat, No. 55, per bushel	21	21
Wheat, No. 56, per bushel	20	20
Wheat, No. 57, per bushel	19	19
Wheat, No. 58, per bushel	18	18
Wheat, No. 59, per bushel	17	17
Wheat, No. 60, per bushel	16	16
Wheat, No. 61, per bushel	15	15
Wheat, No. 62, per bushel	14	14
Wheat, No. 63, per bushel	13	13
Wheat, No. 64, per bushel	12	12
Wheat, No. 65, per bushel	11	11
Wheat, No. 66, per bushel	10	10
Wheat, No. 67, per bushel	9	9
Wheat, No. 68, per bushel	8	8
Wheat, No. 69, per bushel	7	7
Wheat, No. 70, per bushel	6	6
Wheat, No. 71, per bushel	5	5
Wheat, No. 72, per bushel	4	4
Wheat, No. 73, per bushel	3	3
Wheat, No. 74, per bushel	2	2
Wheat, No. 75, per bushel	1	1
Wheat, No. 76, per bushel	0	0
Wheat, No. 77, per bushel	0	0
Wheat, No. 78, per bushel	0	0
Wheat, No. 79, per bushel	0	0
Wheat, No. 80, per bushel	0	0
Wheat, No. 81, per bushel	0	0
Wheat, No. 82, per bushel	0	0
Wheat, No. 83, per bushel	0	0
Wheat, No. 84, per bushel	0	0
Wheat, No. 85, per bushel	0	0
Wheat, No. 86, per bushel	0	0
Wheat, No. 87, per bushel	0	0
Wheat, No. 88, per bushel	0	0
Wheat, No. 89, per bushel	0	0
Wheat, No. 90, per bushel	0	0
Wheat, No. 91, per bushel	0	0
Wheat, No. 92, per bushel	0	0
Wheat, No. 93, per bushel	0	0
Wheat, No. 94, per bushel	0	0
Wheat, No. 95, per bushel	0	0
Wheat, No. 96, per bushel	0	0
Wheat, No. 97, per bushel	0	0
Wheat, No. 98, per bushel	0	0
Wheat, No. 99, per bushel	0	0
Wheat, No. 100, per bushel	0	0

The Yuma Indians had offered to exchange two female prisoners for beads, blankets, etc.; Col. Nathan hearing of it, and desiring to ascertain if there was any foundation for the report, sent out runners to the different tribes, offering heavy ransoms for their recovery. These efforts resulted in the rescue of one of the girls—the other having died about six months previous.

When brought in she was dressed as all the females of the Yuma-Mohave Indians, and on a white man approaching, threw herself prostrate on the sand, and would not rise until suitable female garments were brought her. She has almost entirely forgotten her native tongue, being only able to speak two or three words. Being asked in the Indian language her name, she replied, "Olive Oatsman," is tattooed on the chin, and bears the marks of hard slavery. Her arms, wrists, and hands are largely deformed. Was a slave for two years with the Mohaves, who sold her to the Yumas. The hair of the young lady being of a light golden color, the Indians colored it black—using a dye made from the bark of the Mesquite tree. She was eleven years old when taken prisoner, which will make her sixteen now, though she is more fully developed than many girls of twenty.

The brother that escaped is said to be living at the Monte, about twelve or fourteen miles from Los Angeles.

Correspondence.

SALMON FALLS, Feb. 29th, 1856.

DEAR BR. CANNON:

This morning Br. David M. Stuart and myself arrived at this place, and were cordially welcomed by the generous and hospitable proprietor of the American Hotel, Br. Thos. Orr, and his agreeable and warm-hearted family whose kindness we are enabled to appreciate as none can but those who like ourselves have no abiding place or home, and who have been traveling for weeks and months among strangers, without purse or scrip, and with scarcely a single friend to whose hospitality we could feel we were truly welcome. Here we found a pleasant retreat from the toils, trials, and anxieties inseparably connected with the life of an itinerant Mormon Elder; and for the first time had the pleasure of perusing the first number of the "Western Standard," the issue of which we have waited with so much anxiety. We hail with delight the bearing of this new standard of the Great King on the Pacific Coast, around which may rally all the faithful soldiers of the cross, the armies of the God of Israel; and may it continue to wave triumphantly until Truth is victorious, and its enemies confounded and abashed are put to silence, and exposed to the scorn of all honest-hearted lovers of Truth.

Perhaps a brief account of our travels may not be entirely uninteresting to some of your readers, and I subjoin the following to be disposed of as your wisdom shall direct.

Since we left Sacramento, the 27th of last November, we have visited upwards of forty towns, including the County seats of Amador, El Dorado and Placer counties, at which places through the courtesy of some of the officials, we obtained the use of the Court Houses. We have had but little difficulty in obtaining places to preach in, as we speak in Court Houses, Theatres, Temperance Halls, Churches, Ball rooms and Bar rooms. We find the people generally very willing to hear us, which after they do once, they frequently invite us to stay and speak to them again, and we have preached as often as five times in one place. The miners are generally speaking, an intellectual, independent, and generous hearted set of men, who are accustomed to think as well as at attention and respect, with few exceptions, and we draw larger audiences than do the ministers of any other church. The most of them know but very little about the true principles of Mormonism, and are surprised when they hear us teach the principles of the gospel of Christ. Many of them will examine our books to see if we have not a new and different Bible, and when they find no other objection, they will say, that we do not really believe the principles we teach here, and that we only advance them as a bait to induce them to swallow the "ridiculous and blasphemous fables of Mormonism."

We have of course not been without trials and some opposition, but hitherto personal violence has been withheld, and we have found all the promises of God verified, for we have not gone hungry, nor have we been once without lodging, although our way has sometimes appeared very dark; but we have great reason to be grateful to our Heavenly Father for softening the hearts of the people to provide for our wants, and "the darkest hour, has always been just before day." We have no wish, however, to leave a false impression on the minds of any with regard to this State, nor that Elders should imagine that their presence will be hailed with delight and enthusiasm, and that they will have nothing to do but ride from town to town, finding houses thrown open to receive them, and churches ready for them to preach in. It is undoubtedly in many respects a difficult country in which to fill a mission, and requires Elders possessed of a great deal of wisdom, prudence and charity.

We find a great number of persons belonging to a certain class, for whom it is difficult to find an appropriate name. They are those who have been Mormons, who will still to us acknowledge the principles to be true, but are afraid to own—or perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say, they are afraid to live up to—their religion. For if a Latter-Day Saint lives up to his privileges, I do not believe he will ever be afraid or ashamed of his religion. For my part, it is my glory; my only fear is lest it should not be sufficiently known, and I wish all my friends and acquaintances to know that I am, at home or abroad, in private and in public, in poverty or in wealth, a Mormon. There are also numbers of them scattered through the mines, who are too fearful even to make themselves known to us; and strangers both to ourselves and the Truth, will receive us into their houses, and associate with us, while those who ought to be brothers and friends are ashamed to own us. What must be the feelings of such unprincipled men in the day when Christ shall say, "Ye were ashamed of me, and my cause before men, now I am ashamed of you before my Father and his holy angels." But I do not see what they gain by pursuing such a course, for I have yet to see one of this class who has acquired wealth, or even a comfortable home, while those who openly avow and act up to their principles are universally respected, and generally have been prospered in their business. There are, however, some honorable exceptions, some who are not ashamed of the name, and who receive us with that cordial greeting, that friendly grasp, which none but the generous soul possessing a portion of the Spirit of Truth can give. We have also met with much kindness from

some members of other churches, and from many of those who adhere to no particular religion; and we pray God our Heavenly Father to bless all those who show any favor to His cause or His servants, and to return their kindness into their own bosoms a hundredfold.

We have not yet baptized any, nor organized any branches, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that we are doing some good, and that God is blessing our humble efforts to build up His kingdom. Several have confessed to us that they believed our message, and that they intended to hold fast to the truth; but it requires a great degree of moral courage to come out openly and boldly now; and go down to the waters of baptism. I send you the following fact, not because it is anything wonderful, but simply as an evidence that God is in some degree blessing our labors.

On the 17th of January, we were called upon by brother and sister Goodrich, residing at Colusa, to administer to their little girl about five years old, who was very sick. We went up to the house, and found the mother weeping, holding the child in her lap, and fearful it was about to die. Elders D. M. Stuart, John Harris and myself laid hands on her, and in the name of Jesus Christ, rebuked the disease—the child immediately arose from her mother's lap, commenced to play, and soon asked for something to eat, nor has she been sick since.

A general spirit of gathering seems to prevail, and we find many who regret that they ever left the Valley, and most of them intend to return either to San Bernardino or Salt Lake as soon as possible.

You speak in your first number of organizing the scattering members into branches. This is a very difficult matter, and in most cases almost impracticable; for the few who would unite and form a branch, are separated so widely from each other, and by such rugged country, that it would be almost impossible for them to meet together. Under these circumstances we concluded the best counsel we could give them, was to gather to the body of the Church as fast as practicable, which duty we urge upon them whenever we find them.

There are many honest-hearted men and inquiring minds in this State, and we believe there is a good work to be done here yet, if the right kind of men are sent out. We have taken considerable trouble to ascertain all the information we could, respecting the best manner of spreading the gospel in this State, and we believe the only way in which the work can be established here, is by dividing the State into Circles, somewhat after the plan adopted by the Methodists, and having men fall of the Spirit of Truth and an ardent desire for the salvation of their fellow men, stationed at these various points, to work and support themselves, and preach at stated times, on Sabbath and in the evenings. It would certainly be a self denying and arduous undertaking, but I believe those who would engage in the work in the spirit of meekness and love, with a determination not to be discouraged, and a firm reliance on the overruling providence of our Heavenly Father, would finally reap the reward of their labors, and return, bringing their sheaves with them.

I think it would not be a very difficult matter for energetic, faithful men to find employment which would enable them to support themselves, although it might be of a humble nature. Notwithstanding the flattering and exaggerated reports of newspapers, &c., the mines are becoming poorer and poorer every day, and thousands of the miners in various portions of the State can scarcely make a living. There are many men who will never be able to return to their homes; and we meet with hundreds of men, who at home were useful members of society, who have given up the hope of ever being able to return, and have yielded to the recklessness of ruin and despair; and we honestly believe that in five years there will be more destitution and poverty in the mines than in any other part of the Union. But some men will not believe our testimony, nothing but actual knowledge will satisfy them. Let such come and learn by experience.

We shall feel it a privilege to do all in our power to assist you in your endeavors to advance the interests of Truth; and be assured you will receive our hearty co-operation in your efforts to sustain your present position, by obtaining you as many subscribers as we can.

"Though but one 'Canaan' may you prove an effective, invincible and powerful 'Battery,' which the enemies of the kingdom shall find it impossible to silence or captivate; and may God bless you and yours, in all your efforts to advance His kingdom, supply all your wants, and endow you richly with the spirit of wisdom, so that you may be able to confound and silence all the adversaries of Truth."

Your humble brother in the New and Everlasting Covenant,

WM. H. SHEARMAN.

News from the Interior.

A Chinaman was struck over the back of the head with a gun barrel, by a colored man named Aaron Bracy, near Auburn on the 5th inst., which resulted in death to the Chinaman. It is alleged, that John was attempting to rob the premises of the colored man.

Business in Shasta.—The Pacific Express Company shipped from Shasta last week, 1,900 ounces gold dust, for the firm of Jacobson & Co., in one lot.

The Drought which has now lasted some weeks, it is feared will materially injure gardens and farmers. A great deal of seed has lately been put in the ground, and unless rain soon comes, it will be destroyed. Many of the fields of grain in the valley are already becoming yellow from the effects of the hot sun. An unusual number of trees have been transplanted during the last few weeks and rain is wanted to make them flourish.—Shasta Republican.

FROM YREKA.—We learn from R. O. DeWitt, says the Shasta Courier, who has just returned from Yreka, that Mr. Benjamin White and a company of thirty persons have been killed by the Indians in Rogue River Valley.

Captain Jodah, who is stationed at Fort Jones, has recalled his company from Oregon, having been told by some friendly Indians that the Shasta Indians intended to commit depredations about the head of Scott's Valley.

A company of mounted volunteers left Yreka on the 1st inst., to fight the Indians in Oregon. On the 1st inst. there was a grand jubilee in

and about Yreka, on account of the reception of water in the ditch.

Business of all kinds, says the Placerville Democrat, has been quite dull for some weeks, in consequence of the scarcity of water in many districts which draw their supplies from our town.

PACIFIC COAST.—The Placerville Democrat makes mention of one Paul Roeder, aged seven years, as the best musician of his age on the continent. He was to give a concert on Saturday, 8th inst., at Upper Placerville, assisted by an orchestra.

HOLKING.—We learn from the Placerville American that Frank J. Becker, who a few days since shot Joseph Powers dead, with a rifle, at Gilman's near Spanish Camp, in this county, is now in jail at Colusa, awaiting his trial for murder. It appears they were partners in a mining claim. Powers is represented to have been addicted to intemperance, and not to be a very good man.

The quarrel grew out of the purchase of two pairs of boots, which Powers lost on his way to the camp, some words ensued, and Becker drew up his rifle and shot Powers dead on the spot.

FROM CARSON VALLEY.—The Placerville American publishes the following from a letter to a citizen of Placerville from a resident in the Valley: "Under date of March 1st, he says that cattle in the Valley are rolling fat; the winter has been favorable, but that so much snow has fallen upon the mountains during the winter, as to force wild animals in great numbers to the valleys, and that considerable depredation had been committed by them upon stock. It is not unusual to see eight or ten coyotes with more or less of the larger mountain wolf, around their stock corrals during the night and morning; and they have recently killed three calves for Williams; and that last night a California Lion had killed one of Jake's males."

Robbery of an Express.

MARYSVILLE, March 18th, 8 p. m.

Rhodes & Whitney's Express was robbed on Trinity Mountain, near Shasta, yesterday morning, of \$16,000. Five men were in company with the Expressman, and the balance of the company were robbed of enough to swell the total amount to about \$25,000. The Express Company were coming up Trinity Mountain, and were attacked by twelve men in disguise, who sprang upon the expressman out of the bushes, and had them all secure, before they had any chance to offer resistance. They told Brastow, the Messenger, they had been on the watch for him, through rain and snow, for two or three months. Brastow replied, he would follow them until he got the money. The news arrived in Shasta last evening, about four o'clock. Forty men started out in pursuit, and one hundred will start out to-day. The latest item of news is that Brastow and Delap were on the robbers trail, and men were pouring out from all quarters in pursuit.

The Weather in the South.

We clip the following from the Los Angeles Star of the 1st inst.; it corresponds with the discouraging reports we hear from different sections of the State about the great scarcity of rain:

"We are still without rain, and consequently there is but very little feed on the plains in this vicinity for the famishing stock. We hear of copious showers to the north, east, and south of us. This winter is accounted the driest season for the past twenty years, and the most unfavorable. Colds and coughs have been very prevalent in this city for the past three months. The whooping cough is very severe in the Monte, several children having died this week from that complaint."

San Bernardino has also suffered extremely from the prevalent drought. By late advices, we learn that they have had several fine showers, which have had a revivifying influence on vegetation, and given fresh impulse to business of every kind; more rain, however, is needed to produce good crops.

U. S. SURVEYORS.—Several of the different parties of U. S. Surveyors, which have been operating in this section of California are in town, and many of them having obtained new contracts are laying in supplies for the prosecution of their new work. The field of the operations lies principally in the county of San Bernardino, north and south of the base line, and as far east as the Colorado river. Some of these gentlemen have informed us that this country almost entirely consists of an arid sandy desert, destitute of water and all vegetation necessary for the sustenance of stock. Why such an immense amount of money should be expended on town-shipping and sectionizing this sterile desert is beyond comprehension. It will never be occupied as an agricultural or grazing country. A portion of it is represented as being rich in mineral region, and had there been provision made for a geologist to have accompanied each corps of surveyors, the present and future generations would possibly have derived some benefit from these immense expenditures. L. A. Star.

News from Esmeralda.—The following items are taken from the Santa Barbara Gazette. It appears that on the 1st inst. a great number of men were shooting at a squirrel, the ball was intercepted by a redwood tree, and struck at a right angle, striking Don Domingo Dominguez, who happened to be riding along at the time in the

fort. Fortunately, he wore a very thick woollen hat, which served to absorb the force of the ball. The hat was entirely pierced and a slight wound produced upon the forehead, from which the blood flowed freely, but no serious injury was sustained.

FROM OREGON.

The Steamer Republic, Capt. Isham, arrived at this port on Wednesday evening with dates from Oregon to March 1st.

The Times of the 23rd says: "A party of Indians on the 19th of February, came to the camp on Mill Creek, and fired into the camp, and drove off the principal part of the stock belonging to the band of Col. Cornelius. The volunteers followed the Indians to Snake river, but were compelled to return to camp without being able to recover their stock. The Indians have also driven off the horses belonging to Lieut. Jeffery's command, at Fort Henrietta. If not soon reinforced, Lieut. Jeffery will have to abandon the post."

We have information also, that a party of Clallam Indians, who were taken prisoner by Major Haller last fall, and by him sent to Fort Vancouver, having been liberated by the Commandant of Vancouver, on the 16th inst., attacked the house of Mr. Joslyn, twenty miles above the Cascades—drove off his stock, and would have killed all the inmates, but for the interposition of the friendly Indians, who would not co-operate with them. Mr. Joslyn and family have left their farm.

The Times of the 19th, in speaking of the war south, remarks as follows:

We learn that the Volunteers have all left the field south that there are about 200 regulars at Fort Lane, commanded by Capt. Judah and Smith. The canyon is blocked up, and government stores in large quantities are now lying on this side of the entrance.

The number of persons known to have been killed by the Indians at the South, since the breaking out of hostilities, amounts to 128. Eighty odd buildings have been burned, thousands of stock have been killed and driven off, and an immense amount of other property destroyed and stolen by the Indians. Matters are represented as being gloomy in the extreme at the South—and yet Gen. Wool would represent that there is no war! No cause for alarm! That the people of Oregon have got up a pretended war to make money out of it!

From the Crescent City Herald of the 5th of March, we learn there was considerable excitement about the war. On the 29th ult., a great panic prevailed caused by an alarm that the Indians from the north contemplated a descent upon that place. Considerable alarm was felt by the people of all the coast settlements, since the massacre at the mouth of Rogue River, reported in our issue a fortnight ago.

The people of Rogue River Valley, it is said, have forwarded a petition to Gen. Wool for 500 troops. It becomes daily more evident, that with the few troops now in the field, the Indians cannot be whipped.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER GOLDEN AGE.

23 DAYS 9 HOURS FROM NEW YORK.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM THE ATLANTIC STATES.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Golden Age which arrived at this port yesterday about two o'clock p. m., 18 days from Panama, we have dates from New York to Feb. 20th, and from Europe to 31st of Jan. These dates are 11 days later from New York, and one week later from Europe, than previously received. She brought 840 passengers—of which 177 are females and 86 children.

Letters continue to be received at Washington, from Kansas, reporting that the determination of each party in the Territory to carry out its purposes, and predicting a bloody collision unless the Federal Government promptly interposes.

A LETTER FROM ARIZONA. LAWRENCE CITY, Jan. 19, 1856.—Yesterday morning about two hundred of the Missourians made an attack upon our friends at Easton Leavenworth district. On the day of election, they made a demonstration which compelled our friends to postpone the election until the next day. After demanding the delivery of the ballot box, the demand being declined, they made an attack—fired repeatedly. Our friends returned their fire until it began to tell, when they returned it with some effect. After our friends had dispersed, they seized Maywood, Brown and other prominent citizens, and probably hang them before morning. They murdered Brown. My own impression is, they will use this difficulty as a pretext for another invasion and a general attack upon us. We want millions of war and must have them, and our friends must be prepared to sustain us. We will be able to hold out for some weeks, but must eventually be overpowered, unless we can have assistance. Send us guns, particularly artillery, through Iowa, by safe hands.

CONFIRMATION OF OTHER REPORTS IS NOT NECESSARY. Kansas, Jan. 12, 1856. Senate, to-day,

in Executive session, after a very warm debate, confirmed Wilson Shannon as Governor of Kansas, by a strictly party vote—twenty votes being cast in the negative.

QUESTIONS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN, AS DISCUSSED AT PHILADELPHIA.

The special session of the Know Nothing Grand Council met at Philadelphia on the 18th of February. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration the request of the Cincinnati Council to strike out of the National Platform the memorable twelfth section, relative to the subject of slavery.

The members of the National Council from the Southern States had held a caucus, at which quite a large number of gentlemen were present and took part in the proceedings, which were of the most animated and resolute character.

The Hon. Thomas Hart Clay (the eldest son of Henry Clay) presided on the occasion. The object of the caucus being to decide upon the movements of the Southern members in the National Council, during its session; quite a general expression of feeling took place among those present. After considerable discussion, a resolution to stand on the twelfth section of the National Platform, adopted in June last, at all hazards, was agreed to with great unanimity.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Canada at Boston, we have one week's later news from Europe.

THE NEWS BY THE CANADA. The Canada encountered a continuation of westerly gales during the whole passage, but met with no ice unusual to the season.

A short armistice, it is thought, will be forthwith agreed upon by the Allies and Russians. The British Parliament had assembled. The Queen's speech is quite meagre, and does not mention American affairs.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS. The dispatches of the Russian government, completing and confirming the telegraphic announcement of the unconditional acceptance of Austria's propositions, were received at Vienna on the 23rd inst., and a courier immediately conveyed them to Paris and London.

A memorandum embodying the propositions had been signed at Vienna, and sent to Paris and London.

The signing of the preliminaries, prior to the opening of the conference, now only awaits the arrival of the Turkish Plenipotentiary. It is stated that Prussia refuses to agree to the conditions exacted by the Allies preliminary to her admission into the peace conferences, and that consequently she will be excluded from the conference, but be invited to sign the final deed of settlement.

Russia is said to have made it a condition previous to her acceptance of the propositions offered to her, that no indemnification shall be demanded, and no cession of territory exacted, except that required for ratification, which being conceded, she agrees not to fortify the Aland Islands.

IRON-CORED FLOATING BATTERIES, similar to those of the Allied Powers, are being constructed by the Russians for the defence of Cronstadt. Military students are invited to enter the army of Russia as officers. A abundant preparations of paper money on State security is being provided for. A forced loan of 600,000 roubles is imposed on Finland for its defence.

THE CRIMEA.

The correspondence from the Crimea, from the English camp, to Jan. 18th, reports the army healthy. The Russians continue to fire from the North forts. Prince Gortschakoff had handed over the command to General Liders, and issued a new valdictory to the commanders in the Crimea.

On the 9th of Jan. the Russians made an expedition over the ice to attack Kertsch, but Gen Vivian being on the alert, they retired.

Letters received to the 30th ult., speak of mild weather, and the resumption of navigation, more or less at Pillan, Menel and Ouhaven. The ice was breaking up.

Satisfaction is expressed that Paris is selected as the place of the Congress of Negotiation. Peace is looked upon as certain.

A SKETCH BY DR. WILLIAM ELDER.

From Africa he returned before the close of the Mexican war, and believing that his constitution was broken, and his health rapidly going, he called upon President Polk, and demanded an opportunity for service that might crowd the little remnant of his life with achievements in keeping with his ambition; the President, just then embarrassed by a temporary non-intercourse with Gen. Scott, charged the Doctor with despatches to the General, of great moment and urgency, which must be carried through a region occupied by the enemy. This embassy was marked by an adventure so romantic, and so illustrative of the character of the man, that we are tempted to detail it.

Scarcely allowing himself a day to recover from the hardships of this cruise, he set on foot the second attempt, from which he has returned, after verifying by actual observation the long questioned existence of an open sea beyond the latitude of 82 degrees and beyond the temper-

55—A promising boy, not more than five years old, hearing some gentlemen at his father's table discussing the familiar line—
"An honest man's the noblest work of God," said he knew it wasn't true—his mother was better than any man that was ever made.

56—They have a paper mill in Little Falls, New York, where they turn out large quantities of paper made of wood.

Pronunciation and Spelling.

A Negro's Toast.—"God bless Massa Wilberforce; he have a white face, but he have a black heart."

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